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1 Population exposure to smoking and tobacco branding in the UK reality show ‘Love Island’

2
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Abstract

Background: Reality television shows are popular with children and young adults; inclusion of tobacco imagery in these programmes is likely to cause smoking in these groups. Series 3 of the UK reality show Love Island, broadcast in 2017, attracted widespread media criticism for high levels of smoking depicted. We have quantified this tobacco content and estimated the UK population exposure to generic and branded tobacco imagery generated by the show.

Methods: We used 1-minute interval coding to quantify actual or implied tobacco use, tobacco paraphernalia or branding, in alternate episodes of series 3 of Love Island; and Census data and viewing figures from Kantar Media to estimate gross and per capita tobacco impressions.

Results: We coded 21 episodes comprising 1001 minutes of content. Tobacco imagery occurred in 204 (20%) intervals; the frequency of appearances fell significantly after media criticism. An identifiable cigarette brand, Lucky Strike Double Click, appeared in 16 intervals. The 21 episodes delivered an estimated 559 million gross tobacco impressions to the UK population, predominantly to women, including 47 million to children aged <16; and 44 million gross impressions of Lucky Strike branding, including 4 million to children <16.

Conclusion: Despite advertising legislation and broadcasting regulations intended to protect children from smoking imagery in UK television, series 3 of Love Island delivered millions of general and branded tobacco impressions both to children and adults in the UK. More stringent controls on tobacco content in television programmes are urgently needed.

1 Introduction

2 Reality television programmes, which in the UK in 2016 were watched by 39% of adults
3 including 48% of women and 50% of people aged 25-34,[1] are a highly efficient medium for
4 advertising and promotion to these demographic groups. Love Island is a British reality
5 television dating show in which young contestants compete for a £50,000 prize by living in a
6 Spanish villa where they ‘couple up’ and ‘recouple’ with other contestants on a regular basis
7 in an attempt to remain in the show. The final episode of series 3 was watched in the UK by
8 an average of 2.6 million people (12.5% audience share), and attracted more than half
9 (52.3%) of all television viewing by the 16-24 age group in the broadcast time slot.[2]

10
11 Exposure to media tobacco imagery causes smoking uptake [3-9] and in this series of Love
12 Island many contestants smoked on screen, attracting widespread media criticism [10-12].
13 Furthermore, whilst the cigarettes used had evidently been repackaged in plain white packs,
14 on many occasions a specific brand of cigarette was identifiable from logos on the cigarette.
15 Tobacco imagery in UK television programmes is subject to the 2002 Tobacco Advertising
16 and Promotion Act,[13] which prohibits all advertising, promotion and brand placement, with
17 an exemption for ‘artistic or editorial purposes’; and by Section One of the UK Office of
18 Communications (Ofcom) Broadcasting Code, which states that smoking “must not be
19 condoned, encouraged or glamorised in other programmes likely to be widely seen, heard or
20 accessed by under-eighteens unless there is editorial justification”.[14] We have quantified
21 the tobacco content and viewing figures in a sample of programmes from Series 3 of the
22 show, to assess compliance with these regulatory restraints, assess changes in the level of
23 tobacco content throughout the series, and to estimate audience exposure to the smoking
24 imagery.

Methods

Season 3 of Love Island included 42 episodes, broadcast on ITV2 between the 6th June and 23rd July 2017. In a systematic sample of 21 alternate episodes of the show, every 2nd episode, we used one-minute interval coding previously described by Lyons et al (2013, to quantify tobacco content. The method includes recording the presence or absence of audio-visual tobacco content every one-minute in four categories: ‘actual use’ (Actual smoking shown on screen), ‘implied use (any inferred use without actual use being shown on screen, including verbal references and behavioural actions)’, ‘paraphernalia’ (The presence onscreen of tobacco or other related materials) and ‘brand appearance’(The presence of clear and unambiguous branding) [15]. Tobacco imagery in each category was coded as present if it appeared during any one-minute coding period; multiple instances of appearance in the same category during the same one-minute period were considered a single event, and appearances that transitioned into more than one interval as separate events.

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of coding, two of the 21 episodes were coded independently by two coders (AB and RM) using the play, pause, review method previously reported [16 17] and any differences resolved by discussion.

We estimated UK audience exposure using viewing data from Kantar Media, and used UK mid-year population estimates for 2016[18] combined with numbers of tobacco appearances to estimate gross and per capita impressions by age group for each episode coded, using previously reported methods[19 20]. Viewership was calculated using proportion viewership figures from Kantar Media and UK mid-year population estimates. Viewership was then combined with the number of tobacco appearances per episode to provide gross impressions. Dividing gross impressions by population estimates provided per-capita impressions.

Analyses were conducted in IBM SPSS Statistics (version 23) and Microsoft Excel (2013).

The confidence level was set to 95%.

The episode which aired on 19th June 2017 attracted widespread media criticism for the high levels of smoking depicted [10-12]. To investigate changes in tobacco content following this coverage, we used t-tests to compare mean levels of tobacco content per episode before and after media coverage.

Results

The 21 episodes coded included 1001 minutes of content. Individual episodes ranged from 45 to 66 (average 47.7) minutes. Tobacco content occurred in 204 (20%) intervals (Table 1).

Table 1: number of one-minute intervals containing tobacco content by coding category

Content	Total number of intervals
Any tobacco content	204
Actual use	66
Implied use	104
Smoking behaviour	93
Verbal inference	13
Branding	16
Paraphernalia	143
Cigarette packet	117
Lighter	47
Ashtray	17
Implied (Behavioural)	93
Implied (Verbal)	13

*Intervals may have contained more than one type of tobacco content

Actual tobacco use appeared in 66 (7%) intervals, and involved cigarette smoking, usually by a single smoker in a same-sex social group. Smoking by more than one person in a social group occurred in 10 intervals. Implied tobacco use occurred in 104 intervals (10% of total intervals). Tobacco paraphernalia appeared in 143 (14%) intervals, and most frequently

involved plain white cigarette packets (117 intervals), with up to eight packs visible in any single interval. Branding was identifiable in 16 (1.6%) intervals and in all cases involved a single brand, identified from logos on the cigarette to be Lucky Strike Double Click (see Figure S1, online supplement, for examples of imagery), a British American Tobacco brand that is not widely used in the UK. This was the only tobacco brand identified.

Change in tobacco occurrences after media coverage of smoking

After media reporting of high levels of smoking following the 19th June episode, there was a significant reduction in any tobacco content (average 12.4 intervals per episode before, 8.4 after, $p = <.00$); and actual tobacco use (4.9 intervals per episode before, 2.3 after, $p = <.00$).

Tobacco impressions

We estimate that the 21 episodes delivered 559 million tobacco gross impressions (95% CI, 512-606) to the UK population, including 47 million (95% CI, 41-53) to children aged <16. Tobacco impressions per capita were highest (average 6.95 (95% CI 5.91–7.98) in the 16-34 age group. Children received on average 2.34 (95% CI, 1.58–2.96) per capita impressions, and adults 5.27 (95% CI, 4.85–5.70). Per capita impressions were twice as high among women than men (6.95, 95% CI, 6.44–7.62; and 3.53, 95% CI, 3.01–4.04 respectively). There were 44 (95% CI 40-48) million gross impressions of branded tobacco products delivered, including 4 (95% CI 2.5-5) million to children. Average per capita branding impressions were highest in the 16-34 age group (0.49 95% CI 0.42-0.56) (see Figures S2 and S3, online supplement). For a full breakdown of viewership and total gross and per capita impressions per episode, see Table S1 of the online supplement.

Discussion

There is a causal relation between exposure to on-screen smoking and smoking initiation,[4-9] and earlier age at initiation,[21] in young people. This study demonstrates that in spite of UK regulatory controls on tobacco advertising, promotion and brand placement[13], and on condoning, encouraging or glamorising smoking in programmes widely seen by people aged under 18[14], the 42 episodes of this reality TV show probably delivered around 559 million tobacco total impressions to the UK population, including approximately 47 million to children; and nearly 44 million impressions, including nearly 4 million to children, of Lucky Strike branding. These estimates are underestimates of total exposure from the show, as they do not include impressions delivered through online viewing, or those arising from a companion show “Love Island: Aftersun”, a weekly review of show highlights.

ITV Media described the Love Island series as a ‘*massive success with young audiences, regularly capturing a 56% share of 16-34 viewers*’ and that it was ‘*full of flirting, jealousy, rejection and romance...an emotional feast of lust and passion in the sun*’.[22] The production company, therefore, accepts and promotes the fact that the programme is glamorous and seen by younger viewers. Inclusion of tobacco content therefore represents a clear breach of the Ofcom Broadcasting Code[14], and if paid for, of UK law[13].

Exposure to tobacco branding creates and reinforces brand awareness.[23] Since product placement is prohibited in the UK[13], and given the prominence in the show of the Lucky Strike Double Crisp brand, we contacted ITV to inquire why and by whom this brand had been chosen, and how the cigarettes came to be repackaged in plain white packs, with no health warning, that are not legal for retail sale in the European Union[24] and do not comply with UK sales regulations[25]. They replied that “*cigarettes are purchased from local*

1 *tobacconists*"; and that "*there are strict broadcasting regulations regarding the prominence*
2 *of manufacturers or commercial references so we do not purchase one brand of cigarettes,*
3 *nor would we ever disclose the brands on screen*".[26] The latter statement is clearly
4 inconsistent with the evidence reported in this paper.

5
6 Tobacco imagery for 'artistic or editorial purposes' is exempt from the 2002 Tobacco
7 Advertising and Promotion Act,[13] and permitted under section 1.10 of the Ofcom
8 Broadcasting Code if there is editorial justification. After media criticism of smoking in the
9 show the Sun newspaper reported that a spokesperson "*defended the choice to show the*
10 *islanders lighting up however, and said that the scenes were only kept in if they were*
11 *considered 'important to the narrative of the show'*".[11] The significant fall in tobacco
12 appearances after criticisms is inconsistent with this claim, since there is no obvious reason
13 why lighting up cigarettes would become significantly less important to the narrative
14 immediately after 19th June.

15
16 There are reports that a 2018 UK series of Love Island is being planned, and that the format
17 of the programme is being sold to several other countries. The UK experience of smoking
18 promotion in the show is therefore likely to be repeated around the world. We suggest that
19 programme makers be reminded of their legal obligations on the representation of smoking in
20 these shows, and that regulators take a more pro-active line in enforcement to protect children
21 from gratuitous promotion of tobacco.

22
23 The results presented in this paper may have underestimated the amount of tobacco content
24 shown in Love island due to the sampling methods used to view and code episodes,
25 comprehensive viewing and coding of each episode will have resulted in more accurate

1 results, however, with the media attention the show was receiving [10-12], a timely analysis
2 of the amount of content was required.

3
4 What this paper adds:

- 5 • Exposure to tobacco imagery in the media is an established cause of smoking uptake.
- 6 • Advertising legislation and broadcasting regulations are in place to protect children
7 from smoking imagery in UK television
- 8 • Series 3 of Love Island received widespread criticism regarding contestants smoking
9 on screen.
- 10 • Series 3 of Love Island delivered millions of general and branded tobacco
11 impressions both to children and adults in the UK.
- 12 • More stringent controls on tobacco content in television programmes are urgently
13 needed.

14
15 Author contributions:

16 AB led coding of data, supported the analysis of data and contributed to drafting the initial
17 manuscript. MOB led the analysis of data. JB contributed to drafting the manuscript. JC
18 contributed to drafting the manuscript. RM conceived the study and contributed to drafting
19 the initial manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

20
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1 All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form (available on request from
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5

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8

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